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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

Town of Wakefield

From March 1st, 1879, to March 1st, 1880,

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Superintending School Committee,

1879.

UNION:

CHARLES H. PIKE, PRINTER..

1880.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY

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PAUPERS.

*Paid Mrs. John J. Horn, taking care of Mrs. Eliza Brown,	19 50
John W. Mathews, supplies furnished	
Frank Whitehouse's family,	2 19
Hiram R. Waldron, support of D. Quimby and Louisa Nutter,	182 00
Charles C. Hayes, for town of Milton, support of George Willey's family,	57 00
Isaac D. Watson, services rendered Whitehouse family,	2 25
Andrew J. Milliken, supplies furnished Chs. Hutchins' family,	12 60
Geo. L. Wentworth, cash paid Prudence Welch, taking care Rhoda Whitehouse,	3 00
Mayhew C. Davis, going to Union fer Dr. Scruton, and supplies for Rhoda Whitehouse,	4 50
John E. Scruton, med. attendance on Mary B. Jenness,	8 65
J. W. Garvin & Co., supplies furnished Chs. Hutchins' family,	2 54
Samuel W. Roberts,	3 00
S. F. Lane, wood furnished Hutchins family,	4 50
Asa M. Brackett, for tramp,	50
Total,	<hr/> \$302 23

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid Chas. E. Brackett,	\$7 64
Edwin R. Willey,	10 00
James H. Junkins,	2 00
Nathaniel Meserve,	7 55
Rosemandel Young,	1 00
John B. Lord,	6 65
Robert H. Pike,	36 04
William A. Meserve,	2 59
Daniel S. Davis,	11 00
Isaac D. Watson,	3 00
Charles F. Rines,	2 75
Orrin H. Wentworth,	50
Joseph Hanson,	1 20
David W. C. Wentworth,	35
John G. Sanborn,	29 14
William H. Wyman,	3 50
Alonzo Wentworth,	2 00
Alvah Runnels,	11 25
Washington Libbey,	5 00
Charles E. Brackett,	1 25
Washington Libbey,	2 75
William A. Maleham,	120 00
George L. Wentworth,	2 00
Alfred B. Sanborn,	4 40
Hanson P. Gilman,	75
John W. Sanborn,	10 50
James L. Libbey,	11 00
Total,	<hr/> \$295 81

BREAKING ROADS.

District No. 1.	Paid John W. Evans,	10 20
	Alvah S. Garland,	45
	John W. Kimball,	12 49
	Albert L. Evans,	12 19
	George C. Pike,	11 85
		<hr/>
		\$47 18

District No. 2.	Paid William H. Maleham,	1 65
	Algernon S. Weeks,	13 82
	William A. Maleham,	25 55
	Oliver Seavey,	3 15
	Samuel H. Smith,	5 99
	George Gage,	9 10
		<hr/>
		\$59 26

District No. 3.	Paid Joseph A. Cook,	24 15
	Paul Howard,	15 60
	James McN. Cook,	15 94
	James Tuttle,	24 30
	Haven N. Cook,	5 25
		<hr/>
		\$85 24

District No. 4.	Paid Carrie P. Garvin,	1 50
	Daniel W. Shaw,	8 25
	Peter Cook,	39 07
	Isaac D. Watson,	7 05
	Aaron Hurd,	1 35
	George F. Sceggel,	40 35
	John W. Mathews,	25 80

District No. 4.	Paid Daniel W. Emerson,	7 12
	George L. Wentworth.	35 95
		<hr/>
		\$166 44

District No. 5.	Paid Benjamin F. Tibbetts,	7 50
	William A. Sawyer,	90
	Heirs of Geo. H. Wiggin,	8 25
	Amos G. Duntley,	1 72
	George A. Yeaton,	60
	George A. Richardson,	45
	John F. Farnham,	90
	Hiram Paul,	9 30
	John Gilman,	2 77
	George W. Sawyer,	3 07
	Freeman D. Pike,	1 55
	Jackson Horn,	12 00
	Henry D. Lane,	1 50
		<hr/>
		\$50 51

District No. 6.	Paid Jonathan M. Burley,	4 50
	Daniel S. Davis,	7 60
	John Perry,	8 70
	Asa W. Hill,	11 55
	Henry Chase,	11 55
	James W. Hill,	6 30
	Frederick Waldron,	9 45
		<hr/>
		\$59 65

District No. 7.	Paid John Mee,	17 40
	Samuel C. Horn,	1 57

District No. 7. Paid Jeremiah Avery,	1 27
William H. Wyman,	19 42
John J. Horn,	10 57
	<hr/>
	\$50 23

District No. 8. Paid Jeremiah Ricker,	16 95
Herschel Moulton,	7 72
Jay Runnels,	5 25
Charles E. Brackett,	7 65
William H. Lane,	1 95
Joseph B. Nichols,	1 50
Robert Moulton,	23 47
Alvah Runnels,	8 55
Eben Chapman,	22 95
Mark A. L. Colbath,	2 40
Aaron Nichols,	1 65
	<hr/>
	\$100 04

District No. 9. Paid Andrew J. Robinson,	15 60
Nahum Nason,	26 70
Samuel F. Lane,	3 22
	<hr/>
	\$ 45 52

District No. 10. Paid William G. Allen,	2 67
Mayhew C. Clark,	4 76
John H. Weeks,	3 55
Phineas J. Weeks,	8 01
Jacob Locke,	8 77
Isaac T. Clark,	15 60
Charles J. Cottle,	3 96

District No. 10.	Paid Brackett M. Weeks,	12 42
	John F. Weeks,	7 72
		<hr/>
		\$67 46

District No. 11.	Paid Turner V. Seward,	2 62
	George W. Seward,	15 10
	John C. Philbrick,	12 52
		<hr/>
		\$30 24

District No. 12.	Paid John Kimball,	4 27
	James L. Libbey,	7 69
		<hr/>
		\$11 96

District No. 13.	Paid Alfred G. Young,	6 48
	Rufus Hanson,	5 77
	Mayhew C. Davis,	7 50
	Thomas L. Wentworth,	6 48
	Rosemandel Young,	6 72
		<hr/>
		\$32 95

District No. 14.	Paid Hiram W. Hutchins,	17 55
	Joseph Spinney,	1 20
	John F. Garland,	12 00
		<hr/>
		\$30 75

District No. 15.	Paid Samuel B. Ames,	18 33
	James Tucker,	17 40
	Ira Hanson,	19 80
	Henry D. Tucker,	3 00
		<hr/>
		\$58 53

District No. 16.	Paid Frank A. Dore,	17 25
	Charles A. Floyd,	2 55
	William S. Butler,	13 32
		<hr/> \$33 12

District No. 17.	Paid Thomas Wood,	22 80
	Oliver Nutter,	28 65
	William Towle,	7 20
	Morrill B. Smith,	23 40
	Gilman P. Dore,	2 10
		<hr/> \$84 15

District No. 18.	Paid John F. Farnham,	11 70
	George H. Gage,	7 95
	Asa Whitehouse,	75
	Thomas H. Johnson,	9 15
	Charles C. Richards,	2 40
		<hr/> \$31 95

District No. 19.	Paid Peter C. Young,	24 08
	Daniel Campnell,	10 65
	William B. & Madison S.	
	Wentworth,	26 52
		<hr/> \$61 25

District No. 20.	Paid Washington Libbey,	18 60
	A. A. Rollins & Co.,	3 20
	Charles Dyer,	22 80
		<hr/> \$44 60

District No. 21.	Hiram P. Mansur,	\$12 75
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District No. 22.	Paid John G. Sanborn,	43 40
	Joshua H. Cloutman,	4 05
	William W. Berry,	45
	Nathaniel D. Leavitt,	2 70
		<hr/> \$50 60

District No. 23.	Paid George F. Piper,	9 79
	William K. Fellows,	7 38
	Horace N. Fellows,	3 95
	Horatio B. Fellows,	3 36
	Charles S. Fellows,	52
	Frank Piper,	3 42
	Charles W. Page,	12 43
	Noah K. Nutter,	4 57
	James A. Piper,	2 10
	Isaac N. Fellows,	5 82
	J. Frank Fellows,	5 36
	James P. Fellows,	8 58
	Oscar Fellows,	82
	Benjamin C. Fellows,	38
	Mark F. Piper,	8 60
	John R. Downs,	4 64
	Charles A. Nutter,	6 37
		<hr/> \$88 09

District No. 24.	Paid John W. Sanborn,	9 97
	William H. Willey, 2d,	1 27
	Daniel Brackett,	2 40

District No. 24.	Paid Ebenezer Garvin,	5 62
	Cal. Wheeler,	1 27
		<hr/> \$20 53
District No. 25.	Paid William H. Willey,	39 90
	Arziah C. Willey,	56 60
	Calvin Farnham,	19 50
	John Copp,	90
		<hr/> \$116 90
District No. 26.	Paid Samuel B. Champion,	20 37
	Sylvester M. Cooper,	15 60
		<hr/> \$35 97
District No. 27.	Paid Jonathan R. Gilman,	\$12 66
District No. 28.	Paid Samuel G. Wentworth,	16 08
	David W. C. Wentworth,	4 80
	John C. Waldron,	8 91
	Joseph Hanson,	12 67
	Orrin H. Wentworth,	9 37
		<hr/> \$51 83
District No. 29.	Paid Samuel Young,	1 95
	Benjamin M. Randall,	6 65
	Alfred B. Sanborn,	1 95
	James D. Hutchins,	3 60
	Edwin H. Wentworth,	7 35
	Aaron Hurd,	4 72
	Robert S. Corson,	8 25

District No. 29.	Paid Charles Moulton,	25 20
	Benjamin Randall,	14 62
	Edwin R. Willey,	24 30
	Charles Randall,	3 29
	Charles Drew,	1 05
		<hr/>
		\$102 93

District No. 30.	Paid Charles F. Rines,	21 03
	Joseph Streeter,	9 90
	Daniel Dyer,	5 00
		<hr/>
		\$35 93

District No. 31.	Paid Satchell Weeks,	20 40
	George W. Dow,	13 31
	L. W. Lary and	
	Nathan O. Weeks,	28 95
	James Shorey,	17 92
		<hr/>
		\$80 58

District No. 32.	Paid Richard F. D. Sibley,	23 10
	Hiram Jones,	12 60
	Josiah W. Wiggin,	4 80
	Edward B. Farnham,	23 40
	Josiah E. Archibald,	13 20
	Lewis Roberts,	4 80
		<hr/>
		81 90

District No. 33.	Paid William H. Perkins,	\$16 01
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District No. 34.	Paid Nathaniel Meserve,	8 76
	John H. Glidden,	3 00
	Alonzo Wentworth,	3 00
	Jacob Ballard,	8 31
	Peter H. Campnell,	5 85
		<hr/>
		\$28 92
Whole amt. paid for breaking roads,		\$1886 63

NOTES AND INTEREST.

Paid John W. Sanborn,	interest on town note,	\$30 00
Mary F. Chapman,	note and interest,	284 81
Ivory F. Rice,	" "	111 8 5
Burrows Drew,	notes,	323 1 5
Salome Weeks,	note,	102 31
John F. Weeks,	" "	51 14
Elijah Horne,	" "	353 55
Mrs. Emily Chamberlin,	" "	238 40
" Lizzie C. Berry	" "	87 00
" Harriet A. Stevens,	" "	233 47
" Pamela Rines,	" "	635 50
" Lizzie M. Jenness,	" "	175 17
Ira Hanson,	" "	426 13
Sarah A. Kimball,	" "	572 57
Mary E. Sanborn,	" "	63 00
Mrs. Mary Mills,	" "	35 62
		<hr/>
		\$3722 67

PAID ON TOWN BONDS.

Paid Burrows Drew, bond and coupon,	104 00
Mary F. Chapman, " " "	416 00
Eliza Blake, " " "	104 00
Freeman D. Pike, " " "	364 00
John F. Weeks, " " "	52 00
Int'st coupons on bonds remaining unpaid,	620 00
	<hr/>
	\$1660 00

ROBINSON REFEREE CASE.

Paid Cyrus K. Sanborn for Geo. H. Robinson,	1124 54
Thomas J. Smith, balance of bill,	30 00
Dr. John R. Ham,	30 00
Dr. Levi G. Hill,	50 00
Dr. John E. Scruton,	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$1249 54

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Paid Hiram P. Mansur, one-half the proportion of interest on ministerial fund due the F. W. Baptist society for year ending March 1, 1880.	8 95
Isaac N. Fellows, proportion of interest on ministerial fund due the Methodist society for year ending Mar. 1, '79,	17 91

Paid Isaac N. Fellows, proportion of interest on ministerial fund for year ending March 1, 1880,	17 91
Samuel W. Roberts, proportion of interest on ministerial fund due Congregational society for year ending Mar. 1, 1880,	17 91
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	\$62 68

OUTSTANDING BILLS.

Paid Noah H. Roberts,	10 00
James Tucker,	1 50
Nathaniel Brown,	7 22
Joseph Cloutier,	1 40
William Towle, for sheep killed by dogs,	2 50
George W. Wyman,	1 20
John Mee,	5 22
Henry D. Lane,	1 00
Joshua Brooks,	7 70
Sylvester M. Cooper,	3 00
John W. Kimball,	75
James Tucker, road bill for 1877 and 1878,	4 20
William H. Willey,	1 50
Gilman P. Dore,	3 30
Mayhew C. Davis,	6 00
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	\$56 49

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Paid Frank Weeks for N. S. Swett, damage to horse in consequence of defect in highway,	115 00
Jos. A. Cook, for keeping Swett's horse,	3 00
Samuel W. Roberts,	2 50
Jonathan R. Gilman,	6 75
Alvah Runnells,	1 35
Jefferson P. Brown,	6 75
Edwin W. Junkins,	1 05
Isaac T. Clark,	25
Isaac T. Clark,	10 00
John E. Scruton,	2 00
Hiram Paul,	27 00
A. J. Millikin,	1 00
Geo. H. Gage, cash paid for bounty on hawks,	1 00
Asa M. Brackett,	60
Union Fire Company,	75 00
Isaac N. Fellows,	26 27
Satchell Weeks, discount for all further abatements,	12 50
Satchell Weeks, non-resident highway tax paid in labor for 1879,	90 72
Peter Cook, for loss of an ox,	94
Geo. H. Gage, for road bills paid in 1878 and not charged in accts. for that year,	3 15
Union Hardware Co., stove for town house,	25 33
Total,	\$412 16

ABATEMENTS.

Paid Hiram R. Waldron the following abatements on
tax-list for 1873 :

Thos. S. Bickford,	2 40	Robert S. Corson,	11 03
Chas. W. Hutchins,	3 12	Charles Tucker,	2 15
Total,			<u>\$18 60</u>

Paid Hiram R. Waldron the following abatements on
tax-list for 1874 :

Thos. S. Bickford,	2 15	Charles N. Hutchins,	4 87
Geo. W. Tucker,	2 15	Charles Tucker,	2 15
Robert S. Corson,	10 03		
Total,			<u>\$21 35</u>

Paid Isaac N. Fellows, the following abatements on
tax-list for 1876 :

John Chamberlin,	1 90	Simeon Dyer, dog,	1 00
F. Hobbs, ex'r of will		Herbert S. Mansur,	1 90
of Eliza L. Copp,	13 30	Henry Cotton,	7 60
Daniel Tibbetts,	1 52	Ammon S. Reed,	4 37
Geo. F. Robinson,	1 90	Joseph T. Sanborn,	1 90
Joseph Streeter,	2 47	Charles H. Tucker,	1 90
Amon E. Wentworth,	1 90	Jonathan Young,	5 70
Alonzo Wentworth,	1 00	Isaac Small,	4 40
John McCabe,	1 90		
Total,			<u>54 66</u>

Paid Satchell Weeks, abatement on John F. Wiggin's
tax for 1877, 4 08

Paid Isaac T. Clark the following abatements for the
year 1878.

Wm. B. Wentworth,	1 00	Algernon S. Weeks,	1 00
Frank Wells,	1 85	Orlando Wood,	1 85
Jonathan Young,	5 55	Samuel Young,	83
Samuel H. Buzzell,*	5 10	Joseph E. Campnell,	2 78
Abbie Clements,	3 03	Daniel Dyer,	1 85
Benjamin Drew,	2 18	Frank Farrington,	1 85
Rufus Hanson,	1 85	Hattie M. Hobbs,	12 95
Mary Hanson,	50	Oscar Horn,	3 22
Frank Leighton,	1 85	Jerry McCarthy,	1 85
Victor Pippin,	1 85	Albertus Pike,	1 85
Jacob R. Pike,	1 85	Benjamin Randall,	1 85
Elmer H. Vining,	1 85	Frank Verge,	1 85
Enoch B. Waldron,	2 26	John P. Walker,	2 15
Orrin H. Wentworth,	1 85	Charles Drew,	80
Herbert S. Mansur,	2 85	George W. Tucker,	1 85
Charles H. Tucker,	1 85		
			<hr/> \$75 80

Paid Satchell Weeks the following abatements on tax
list for the year 1879.

Piece of land formerly taxed to Joseph Maleham,	93		
Joseph F. Ayers,	3 38	Charles Burnette,	2 44
Joseph Bradley,	1 88	Eliza Brown,	2 25
Joseph E. Campnell,	2 81	Jona. B. Colbath,	1 88
Robert S. Corson,	2 18	Frank Farrington,	1 88
James D. Hutchins,	1 69	Heirs of C. Jenness,	3 19
Frank Marchard,	1 88	Herbert S. Mansur,	1 88
Jane Mills,	3 75	Heirs Wm. Moulton,	11 25
Charles Paul,	1 13	Jacob R. Pike,	1 88
Victor Pippin,	1 88	Geo. F. Robinson,	1 88

Ammon S. Reed,	6 13	Frank Thompson,	1 88
Heirs of E. B. Tibbetts,	5 63	Chas. H. Tucker,	1 88
Amon E. Wentworth,	1 88	Frank Whitehouse,	1 88
Asa Whitehouse,	1 13	Edward Wood,	1 88
George A. Young,	1 88	Jonathan Young,	6 44
Geo. A. Yeaton,	56	Ivory F. Rice,	45
Rufus Hanson,	1 88	Samuël F. Nute,	1 64
Simeon Dyer,	5 72	Chas. N. Hutchins,	1 88
Asa M. Farnham,	4 91	Heirs of D. Horn,	3 88
Josiah E. Archibald,	1 00	Timothy Cloutman,	1 00
Fred Dolan,	1 00	Isaac N. Fellows,	1 00
James P. Fellows,	1 00	Mrs. Pamela Horn,	2 00
Hiram Jones,	1 00	Horace H. Moulton,	1 00
John F. Farnham,	1 00	Samuel F. Lane,	1 00

\$112 57

WATERING PLACES.

Paid Leander W. Lary,	3 00
Turner N. Seward,	3 00
John W. Mathews,	3 00
Jonathan R. Gilman,	3 00
Andrew J. Milliken,	3 00

\$15 00

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

Paid R. F. D. Sibley, 2 sheep,	7 00
Isaac N. Fellows, 1 "	3 50
Arziah C. Willey, 1 "	3 50

\$14 00

STATIONERY.

Will. P. Holt, for printing town reports,	35 00
E. O. Lord, " check list,	5 00
Morrill & Silsby, for books, &c.,	7 67
E. J. Lane,	6 75
George H. Gage,	1 35
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	\$55 77

TOWN OFFICERS.

Paid Robert H. Pike, Treasurer,	\$30 00
Nathaniel Barker, S. S. Committee,	36 00
Horatio G. Sawyer, Town Clerk,	20 59
George A. Yeaton,	1 36
Charles W. Page, Supervisor of Check Lists,	4 00
Charles W. Sanborn, Auditor,	2 00
Morrill B. Smith, " "	2 00
Ebenezer Garvin, " "	2 00
Hiram R. Waldron, collector of taxes for 1873 and 1874,	100 00
Isaac T. Clark, collector of taxes for 1878,	60 00
Satchell Weeks, " 1879,	114 65

George H. Gage, Selectman.

March 1 and 3, Two days settling town accounts,	4 00
" 4 Trip to Ossipee,	2 50
" 5, 6 & 7, Three days settling town accts.,	6 00
" 8, One day with auditors,	2 00
" Copying and preparing accts. for publication,	2 00

Mar. 12,	Trip to G. L. Wentworth's pre- paring inventory blanks,	1 00
" 15,	One-half day at office,	1 00
" 17,	Trip to Wolfeboro' and Union and car fare,	3 50
" 18, 19 & 20,	Distributing inventory blanks,	6 00
" 24,	Trip to Ossipee, to settle damage to Swett's horse,	2 00
April,	20½ days taking inventory and making taxes, preparing in- ventory for Sec'y of State,	41 00
"	Trip to Ossipee, and car fare,	2 40
May,	Copying taxes into coll'r's book,	2 00
" 27,	Trip to Union and S. Weeks',	1 00
June 4,	Trip to Eliza Brown's,	50
" 4,	Trip to Pine Brook, and car fare,	1 00
"	Copying inventory, and car fare,	5 00
"	Dividing school money,	2 50
"	Trip to John J. Horn's, and car fare,	50
"	Assessing school-house tax in Dis. No 9 & 12, and copying same,	3 00
" 8,	Trip to Ossipee and car fare,	1 85
" 9,	Trip to Jonathan Burley's, Eliza Brown's and N. Wolfeboro',	2 00
" 11,	Trip to Eliza Brown's and East Wakefield station,	1 00
Aug. 30,	Trip to East Wakefield,	1 00
Sept. 3, 13, 16 } and Oct. 7, 6 }	Trips to Pine Brook in relation to bridge,	4 00
Oct. 9,	Trip to Woodman's mills, North Wakefield, etc.,	2 00
" 17,	Trip to Pine Brook,	1 00
Nov. 25,	" Ossipee and care fare,	1 40

Dec. 27, 1880.	Revising jury box,	1 00
Feb. 13,	Trip to Pine Brook,	1 00
“ 17,	“ Union, and car fare,	1 45
“ 21,	“ Mrs. Kimball's, and post- ing warrant for town meeting,	1 00
“ 23,	Milton, and car fare to Union, &c.	2 25
“	Four days settling town accounts,	8 00
Total,		<u>\$117 85</u>

Asa M. Brackett, Selectman.

Mar. 20,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day delivering inventory blanks,	1 00
April 14-30,	Nine days taking inventory and making taxes,	18 00
May 3,	One day making surveyor's lists,	2 00
“ 14,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day distributing “	1 00
“ 23,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day at Wakefield,	1 00
July 21,	“ “ “	1 00
Dec. 27, 1880.	$\frac{1}{2}$ day revising jury box,	1 00
Feb. 21,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day posting warrant,	1 00
“ 23,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day at Milton,	1 00
“	Three days settling town accts.,	6 00
Total,		<u>\$33 00</u>

George L. Wentworth.

March,	Four days settling town accts.,	8 00
“ 4,	One day at Ossipee,	2 00
“ 8,	One day with auditors,	2 00
“ 14,	“ distributing inventory blanks,	2 00

Mar. 15,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day at office,	1 00
" 18,	" distributing blanks,	1 00
" 24,	Trip to Ossipee to settle damage in regard to Swett's horse,	2 00
" 29,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day attending jury meeting,	1 00
April,	15 days taking inventory and mak- ing taxes,	30 00
May 13,	1 day distributing surveyors' lists,	2 00
Aug. 30,	Trip to Ossipee for Dr. Tebbetts for Frank Whitehouse's wife,	1 50
Sept. 3,	Trip to get some one to take care of Mrs. Whitehouse,	1 00
" 10,	Carrying Prudence Welch home from Mrs. Whitehouse's,	1 00
" 13 and 18,	Trips to bridge at Pine Brook,	1 00
Oct. 11,	Attending jury meeting,	1 00
"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 00
1880.		
Feb. 21,	Posting notices for town meeting,	1 00
" 24,	Trip to Ira Hanson's to pay town note,	1 50
" 26,	One day at office,	2 00
" 27,	Trip to Horn's Mills to pay town note,	1 50
" 28,	One day at office,	2 00
Total,		<u>\$65 50</u>
Total paid town officers,		\$588 95

Received by the Town Treasurer the following sums :

Rec'd of Geo. H. Gage, Treasurer for 1878,	\$1,886 50
John F. Weeks, on town note,	50 00
Salome Weeks,	100 00

Rec'd of Burrows Drew, on town note,	156 00
Mary F. Chapman, "	275 00
Interest on Daniel Brackett's note,	126 00
Savings bank tax,	653 63
Literary fund,	111 74
Railroad tax,	7 92
County of Carroll,	170 07
Hiram R. Waldron, collector of taxes for 1873,	46 56
Hiram R. Waldron, collector of taxes for 1874,	82 84
Isaac N. Fellows, on tax list of 1876,	314 24
Satchell Weeks, " 1877,	29 63
Isaac T. Clark, " 1878,	1,201 85
Satchell Weeks, " 1879,	11,009 99
Interest on tax-list 1878,	32 26
George H. Gage, unexpended witness fee in Robinson case,	2 07
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Whole amount received by treasurer,	\$16,256 30
Whole amount paid out by selectmen by orders on town treasurer,	15,816 79
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Balance in hands of the treasurer,	\$439 51

LIABILITIES.

Due the several school districts unexpended money for 1879,	\$ 227 87
The several school districts, interest on school fund for 1880,	44 75

Due the Free Will Baptist Society, $\frac{1}{2}$ the proportion of interest on ministerial fund for the year ending March 1, 1878,	8 95
The Free Will Baptist Society, $\frac{1}{2}$ the proportion of interest on ministerial fund for the year ending March 1, 1879,	8 95
The Free Will Baptist Society, $\frac{1}{2}$ the proportion of interest on ministerial fund for the year ending March 1, 1880,	8 95
The several religious societies, interest on ministerial fund for the year ending March 1, 1881,	53 73
Mrs. Sarah Y. Cook, on town note,	331 62
John W. Sanborn, executor of will of Elisha Rollins, the interest of which was bequeathed to the Congregational Society by said will,	500 00
Will be due Burrows Drew on 1st day of May, 1880, on town bonds,	1352 00
Mrs. Laura E. Scruton, do. do.,	1040 00
John C. Penney, do. do.,	1040 00
Sarah A. Hall, do. do.,	1456 00
Charles C. Richards, " "	1404 00
Mark H. Wentworth, " "	1248 00
Lucy A. Wiggin, " "	520 00
Jacob Ballard, " "	624 00
Mrs. Elsie T. Langley, " "	728 00
Joseph Maleham, " "	1248 00
Lizzie Pike, " "	520 00
Mrs. Eliza Blake, " "	520 00
Freeman D. Pike, " "	676 00
Mrs. Mary A. Duntley, " "	416 00

Will be due Algernon S. Weeks, on 1st day of

May, 1880, on town bonds,		260 00
Mrs. Mary L. Perkins, do., do.,		208 00
Susan A. Pike,	" "	208 00
Mrs. Almira Pike,	" "	104 00
Mrs. Lavina J. Weeks,	" "	104 00
John F. Weeks,	" "	104 00
Catherine V. Weeks,	" "	156 00
William A. Maleham,	" "	364 00
Mrs. Salome Weeks,	" "	104 00
Jacob Locke,	" "	52 00
Hiram O. Stevens,	" "	52 00
George F. Sceggel,	" "	52 00
May C. Ballard,	" "	104 00
Belle C. Fall,	" "	156 00
Lucy N. Fall,	" "	156 00
Lucy A. Hill,	" "	208 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks,	" "	208 00
Eliza J. Gage,	" "	208 00
George H. Gage,	" "	208 00
Mrs. Irena Wentworth,	" "	156 00
Mrs. Mary Garland,	" "	156 00
Isaac N. Fellows, when he settles his tax list for 1876,		40 00

\$17,344 82

BY MONEY DUE THE TOWN.

Due from Daniel Brackett, Treas'r, for 1876-7,	2085 74
Isaac N. Fellows, on tax list for 1876,	634 95
Satchell Weeks, " " 1877,	10 37
Isaac T. Clark, " " 1878,	150 00
County of Carroll, " " " "	194 44
Treasurer for 1879,	439 51
	<hr/>
	\$3515 01

Amount of liabilities,	\$17,344 82
Money due the town,	3515 01
	<hr/>

Leaving balance against the town, \$13,829 81

In making up our accounts, we have left out the U. S. government claim for bounties, of \$2552 40, which was reckoned as money due the town in 1878.

GEORGE H. GAGE,	} Selectmen of Wakefield.
ASA M. BRACKETT,	
GEORGE L. WENTWORTH,	

Wakefield, N. H., March 6, 1880.

We, the subscribers, Auditors for the town of Wakefield, having this day carefully examined the foregoing accounts of the Selectmen, hereby report that we find them correctly cast and supported by proper vouchers.

MORRILL B. SMITH,	} Auditors.
CHARLES A. VARNEY,	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIVED.

From Treasurer for 1878,	1886 50
Daniel Brackett, interest on his note,	126 00
Borrowed on town notes,	581 00
State Treas'r, savings bank tax,	653 63
Railroad tax,	7 92
Literary fund,	111 74
County of Carroll,	170 07
George H. Gage,	2 07
Hiram R. Waldron, collector 1873,	46 56
“ “ 1874,	82 84
Isaac N. Fellows, “ 1876,	314 24
Satchell Weeks, “ 1877,	29 63
Isaac T. Clark, “ 1878,	1234 11
Satchell Weeks, “ 1879,	11,009 99
	<hr/>
	\$16,256 30

PAID.

State tax,	1220 00
County tax,	2061 93
School Districts,	1925 87
Support of Paupers,	303 63
Roads and Bridges,	319 73
Breaking Roads,	1916 95
Notes and int'st, including bonds,	5382 67
Religious Societies,	62 68
Watering Places,	15 00
Abatements,	300 50
Town Officers,	427 59
Miscellaneous Bills,	1804 87
Printing and Stationery,	55 77
Hawks and Foxes,	1 60
Dog tax Fund,	16 50
Balance on hand,	441 01
	<hr/>
	\$16,256 30

ROBERT H. PIKE, Treas'r of Wakefield.

Wakefield, N. H., March 6, 1880.

We, the subscribers, Auditors for the town of Wakefield, having this day carefully examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, hereby report that we find them correctly cast and fully supported by proper vouchers.

MORRILL B. SMITH, }
CHARLES A. VARNEY, } Auditors.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Respectfully submitted to the citizens of Wakefield,
by the Superintending School Committee :

In the annual survey of the work assigned to the primary schools, we cannot omit a brief reference to the work that has been accomplished in the interests of education in a wider review. Modern improvements have continued to arrest attention till all the nations, that have a written language, have manifested an increasing interest in the cause of education. Colleges and seminaries and schools, have been greatly multiplied. The light they communicate, in some of the most thickly inhabited portions of the globe, is like the dawning of the morning. It has produced a wonderful movement in the "Celestial Empire," and even China is asking for more light. The prejudices that have seemed more formidable than the walls of their city, have been partially vanquished. We are told that there are more than one hundred Chinese youth in some of our best schools at the present time. They are from families of high rank, and are to be educated at the expense of the Chinese government. They are found to be good scholars, and are disposed to receive instruction in the Christian religion. They are expected to return to their own nation, when they

have received a very thorough education. In connection with this new interest in China, there has been some reaction upon Japan. The work that has been so successfully sustained for a few years, is still advancing, and inspires hope for the nation.

As we turn in this review to the Turkish empire, we meet there the haughty foe, that, for so many centuries, has trampled down the heritage of the Lord, and profaned "The Holy City;" and we are glad to be assured that "The Crescent is waning." The colleges, and schools, and churches, that have been established in that empire, and that are sustained by such effective forces, are producing results that cannot be resisted by that powerful antagonist. Under the direction of American missionaries, aided by native teachers, their influence is extending into all parts of the empire; and, as testified by an eye witness, "is waking the nation into life from the sleep of a long and dreary night."

Our attention has been directed next to "The Dark Continent," on which a way has been marked out for a new enterprise, designed to extend the blessings of education and religion to a long oppressed and suffering race. The renowned explorers, Livingstone and Stanley, in their adventurous course around the great lakes and rivers of Central Africa, discovered a vast region thickly inhabited. They hastened a notice of this discovery to their friends, with a call for new recruits. It reached England and was re-echoed with trumpet tongue. In three days there was an answer to this call from one individual, in an offer of \$25,000. This was followed by a similar bequest, and soon a

consecrated band of missionaries and teachers, offered their personal services, ready to go forth into this new field of toil and danger. A general interest was awakened. Societies in England and Scotland and America acquired some knowledge in regard to the best locations where the institutions of education and religion might be established. The enterprise thus commenced will be watched in its progress with intense interest. The first band of adventurers, as might be expected, encountered many difficulties and sustained some losses as they pursued their course hundreds of miles through the jungles of Africa, but those who reached their station and have been permitted to commence their work, give the encouraging assurance that it may be found a safe and healthy region.

The A. B. C. F. Missions had fixed on a location for their mission, and a consecrated band of laborers held themselves in readiness to go forth into this new field. They have been delayed a little; we trust the command will soon be given for them to go forward. Who will not rejoice to see this enterprise carried forward in the redemption of this mysterious land, and thus repaying some of Africa's wrongs? It will be sustained.

In this brief reference to the widely extended and deepening interest among different nations, we find evidence of progress. There has been a very manifest advancement the past year. The outlook is full of encouragement. And what if the cause of education is accompanied in its progress by the system of the protestant religion? Will that diminish its value, and obscure the lustre of a great achievement? Will it not rather add a hundred fold to the enlightening and

redeeming power of education, and give the assurance of a glorious consummation?

But what are the indications of progress in our own nation? In a comparative view, making the estimate by the age of our institutions, we regard this as the glory of all lands. It is a broad land, full of schools, and churches, and benevolent institutions. The forces by which the interests of education are sustained, like the forces of nature, seem destined to maintain their ascendancy. The accumulating results are as cheering to the philanthropist as the light of the morning. The valuable institutions that were established for the benefit of the freedmen in the southern states, and that have been made so successful in their operations, are still supplied with skillful and heroic teachers; and, under the watchful care of the A. M. Association, they are performing a service for the nation of inestimable importance. They have raised up thousands of native teachers. There has been progress in this noble work the past year. It must be sustained till it reaches the oppressed millions from whom the key of knowledge has so long been withheld.

In our northwestern states, that are so fast filling up with emigrants, successful laborers have been stationed. Their position as educators has been sustained with christian heroism. They have been recruited by a band of pioneers, who are pressing on all along the line, and keeping themselves abreast of the tide of evil influences, and establishing useful institutions as a safeguard, amid such wonderful activity in accumulating material interests. A very competent witness, who has recently surveyed the work they have accomplished,

and who describes the results with glowing admiration, says, "they took as naturally to building their christian college as the beavers do to the building of their dam. These pioneers call for reinforcements. They must be reinforced. The swelling tide of emigration is sweeping on, and is liable soon to pass beyond their reach without additional forces. In our own State, which has ever held an honorable rank in the cause of education, our college maintains a high position ; and our public schools, under the supervision of our faithful State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are rising to a higher grade.

The schools of Wakefield have been kept in operation during their usual term, generally under the instruction of good teachers.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Summer school. Length, 8 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 17 ; average attendance, 15 ; instances of tardiness, 13 ; of dismission, 2. Teacher, Miss Lizzie C. Lyman ; wages per month, including board, \$25.

Fall and Winter Term. Length, $13\frac{2}{3}$ weeks ; whole number of scholars, 21 ; average attendance, 17 ; instances of tardiness, 24 ; of dismission, 3. Teacher, Miss Lizzie C. Lyman ; wages per month, including board, \$30. Miss Lyman taught this school last year with commendable success. She sustained an interest during both terms of the school, during the second year, with manifest improvement. For some partial interruptions in the good order of the school, the teacher is not always responsible.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Length, 9 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 27 ; average attendance, 25 ; instances of tardiness, 39 ; of

dismissal, 41. Teacher, Miss Sarah E. Clark ; wages per month, including board, \$25.

Fall Term. Length, 12 weeks : whole number of scholars, 34 ; average attendance, 27 ; instances of tardiness, 102 ; of dismissal, 84. Teacher, Miss Sarah E. Clark ; wages per month, including board, \$30. Miss Clark is a graduate from the Normal School. She was reported as a successful teacher in this school during all its terms, two years ago. She is a teacher of very good attainments, and is thorough in her instruction. There was progress in the school during both terms, but the teacher was subjected to some interruptions and trials of patience—such as are liable to mar the work of the best teacher, and for which the teacher should not always be held responsible.

Winter Term. Length, 14 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 31 ; average attendance, 28 ; instances of tardiness, 183. Teacher, Mr. H. B. Knox ; wages per month, including board, \$52. He is a member of Colby University, Waterville, Me. In his methods of teaching he awakened an interest in the school that was well sustained, and that resulted in very creditable progress. In Algebra, 2 ; Physiology, 3 ; History, 5.

Some years ago this district enjoyed, partially, the advantages of a High School, and at that period it held a high rank in its relation to the schools. It needs such advantages now. During the past year this district has received from the generous liberality of Seth Low, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a bequest, the annual interest on which is \$150. This bequest is designed for a memorial of Mr. Low's mother, and is to be denominated "The Ellen A. Dow Fund." For the improvement of a village library, \$50 are to be appropriated annually ; and for the support of a high school, one term or more, as aid may be furnished, \$100. The library has been commenced, and furnishes some very useful reading. This liberality was designed for the benefit of this district and its surroundings. It will be thankfully appreciated, and we trust, become

a perpetual blessing. Improvements on the school-house in this district are greatly needed.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Fall Term. Length, 22 weeks; whole number of scholars, 16; average attendance, 14. Teacher, Miss Abbie E. Cate; wages per month, including board, — Miss Cate, is, we think, a competent teacher, and it is thought that she gave general satisfaction, but the term had been so long that the teacher and pupils had become weary. The review hardly furnished evidence of the progress they had made. The record was not fully prepared, on account of the teacher's loss of health. The district has another term just commenced, under the instruction of Mr. Cook, who kept the winter school last year.

DISTRICT No. 4.

Summer Term. Length, 9 weeks; whole number of scholars, 16; average attendance, 15; instances of tardiness, 15; of dismissal, 16. Teacher, Miss Sallie D. Yeaton; wages per month, including board, \$20.

Fall Term. Length, 15 weeks; whole number of scholars, 15; average attendance, 14; instances of tardiness, 2; of dismissal, 1. Teacher, Miss Sallie D. Yeaton; wages per month, including board, \$20. Miss Yeaton was a new teacher. Her success good during both terms. We found evidence of unusually good progress in several classes at the last examination.

On Roll of Honor, 5.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Summer Term. Length, 9 weeks; whole number of scholars, 25; average attendance, 23; instances of tardiness, 13; of dismissal, 4. Teacher, Miss Cora E. Sibley; wages per month, including board, \$26.

Fall and Winter Term. Length, $14\frac{2}{3}$ weeks ; whole number of scholars, 23 ; average attendance, 20 ; instances of tardiness, 13 ; of dismissal, 4. Teacher, Miss Cora A. Sibley ; wages per month, including board, \$28. Miss Sibley taught this school one term last year with good success. At the close of the summer term, there was evidence of good progress. The last term was brought summarily to a close when it was ascertained that it had been prolonged beyond the means. The committee had no notice, but made his visit after the close. In Geometry, 1 ; Philosophy, 1. History, 1. On Roll of Honor, 13.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Summer Term. Length, 8 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 11 ; average attendance, 9 ; instances of tardiness, 6 ; of dismissal, 8. Teacher, Miss Mary S. Hodgdon ; wages per month, including board, \$16.

Fall Term. Length, 10 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 16 ; average attendance, 11 ; instances of tardiness, 23 ; of dismissal, 12. Teacher, Miss Mary S. Hodgdon ; wages per month, including board, \$18.

Winter Term. Length, 11 1-5 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 11 ; average attendance 10 ; instances of tardiness, 28 ; of dismissal, 14. Teacher, Miss Mary S. Hodgdon ; wages per month, including board, \$24. Miss Hodgdon received the credit of a good teacher in this school two years ago. During all the terms of the past year she has kept a good school.

In History, 2 ; Philosophy 1 ; Algebra, 1 ; Book-keeping, 2. On Roll of Honor, 2.

DISTRICT No. 7.

Summer Term. Length, 8 weeks, whole number of scholars, 9 ; average attendance, 8 ; instances of tardiness, 8. Teacher, Miss Mattie A. Cooper ; wages per month, including board, \$19. This is the second

year Miss Cooper has taught in this school. As it respects both discipline and good instruction, her success was very creditable.

Winter Term. Length, 10 2-5 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 17 ; average attendance, 14. Teacher, Mr. Arthur H. Stone ; wages per month, including board, \$30. We regarded Mr. Stone as a teacher of respectable attainments. There was evidence of progress in his school. We think, still, that the older scholars might have made this a very useful term, though their last, if they had given their attention in part to Geometry or Book-keeping. The teacher had just graduated at a Commercial School, and had received from it a very good recommendation. But we found evidence that the discipline of this school was not well sustained. No school can attain to the best success without good order. The responsibility does not usually rest wholly upon the teacher.

In Algebra, 1 ; Geometry, 1 ; Book-keeping, 3. On Roll of Honor, 5.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Summer Term. Length, 8 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 20 ; average attendance, 19 ; instances of tardiness, 3. Teacher, Miss Augusta Kimball ; wages per month, including board, \$24. With her characteristic love of the teacher's work, which had become a tax upon her health, she sustained the interests of this school with good success.

Fall Term. Length, 8 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 22 ; average attendance, 17 ; instances of tardiness, 20 ; of dismissal, 23. Teacher, Miss Lucy A. Hill ; wages per month, including board, \$24. Miss Hill has kept this school during past years, several terms, with commendable success. Her credit has been well sustained. A good recitation in Morals and Manners at the closing examination, was regarded with interest.

Winter Term. Length, 6 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 15 ; average attendance, 13 ; instances of tardiness, 11 ; of dismissal, 4. Teacher, Mr. Edgar Weeks ; wages per month, including board, \$40. Mr. Weeks was accredited with the success of a good teacher in this school last year. He is a member of Colby University, Waterville, Me. He retains a deep interest in the teacher's work ; and, by approved methods of teaching, sustained in the illustration by active energy, he awakens an interest in his pupils. The advancement was good for so short a term. The younger part of the scholars, one side of the district, do not attend the winter term. For the benefit of the school, the teacher furnished himself with a globe, and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. These and some other aids in the teacher's work, ought to be provided for all the schools. In Algebra, 1 ; Philosophy, 2 ; Book-keeping, 2 ; Geometry, 1 ; Rhetoric, 3.

The teachers in this school were all interested and aided by the watchful care of the Prudential Committee, Miss Harriet Dow. She visited the school once each week during all the terms.

DISTRICT No. 9.

Summer Term. Length, 8 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 33 ; average attendance, 30 ; instances of tardiness, 14 ; of dismissal, 14. Teacher, Miss Annie M. Seavey ; wages per month, including board, \$42. Miss Seavey has been well reported as a good teacher from the Normal School for several years. We think she kept a good school.

Fall Term. Length 7 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 33 ; average attendance, 29 ; instances of tardiness, 23 ; of dismissal, 9. Teacher, Miss Carrie L. Putnam ; wages per month, including board, \$36. Miss Putnam assumed the responsibility of a teacher in this school with a manifest intention to perform her work faithfully. She sustained it with anxious and

active effort. We think there was improvement in her school, but not a full measure of success.

Winter Term. Length, 8 3-5 weeks; whole number of scholars, 34; average attendance, 31; instances of tardiness, 8; of dismissal, 21. Teacher, Mr. Edmund Garland; wages per month, including board, \$44. Mr. Garland has had experience in the teacher's work, and performs it with an earnest purpose. We found evidence of good discipline, good teaching, and commendable progress in his school. In the higher branches, 15. On the Roll of Honor, 13.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Summer Term. Length, 7 weeks; whole number of scholars, 6; average attendance, 6. Teacher, Miss Eliza R. Furber; wages per month, including board, \$20.

Fall Term. Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 6; average attendance, 6. Teacher, Miss Eliza R. Furber. The number of scholars was increased during the Fall Term, by the attendance of several from an adjoining district in Brookfield. It requires a good teacher to make a good school out of a few scholars. Miss Furber made the attempt with good success. With a kind interest in the improvement of that few, she found work worthy of her attention. She kept a well ordered school, that resulted in very manifest improvement.

DISTRICT No. 11.

Summer Term. Length, 7 weeks; whole number of scholars, 15; average attendance, 14; instances of tardiness, 4; of dismissal, 7. Teacher, Miss Lillian E. Woodman; wages per month, including board, \$16. Miss Woodman was a new teacher, in her home district. At the commencement of the term, there were indications of good success. We were providentially

prevented from visiting it at its close, but we have been assured that she gave general satisfaction.

Winter Term. Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 24; average attendance, 22; instances of tardiness, 12; of dismissal, 12. Teacher, Mr. Chas. L. Wentworth; wages per month, \$30. Mr. Wentworth is a native of our town, whose interest in the cause of education, has been tested. He has earned a good reputation in teaching for a course of years. That reputation, we think, was well sustained in this school. A visit at the close of the school was prevented by a storm. In Algebra, 1. On Roll of Honor, 6.

DISTRICT No. 12.

Summer Term. Length, 9 weeks; whole number of scholars, 56; average attendance, 44; instances of tardiness, 13; of dismissal, 10. Teacher, Miss F. M. Tucker; wages per month, including board, \$32.

Fall Term. Length, 6 weeks; whole number of scholars, 50; average attendance, 45; instances of tardiness, 10; of dismissal, 2. Teacher, Miss F. M. Tucker; wages per month, including board, \$32.

This is the second year Miss Tucker has kept this school two terms. She has performed the teacher's work, we think, with some increasing energy, and with incessant toil and care. There was evidence of progress during both terms; but, in a school so large and so young, with but one teacher, it is not reasonable to expect a very rapid advancement. A good recitation from the book of good Morals and Manners, at the close of the second term, was listened to with much interest. Miss Tucker generously gave to the district the wages of one week of the second term.

Winter Term. Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 56; average attendance, 45; instances of tardiness, 64. Teacher, Mr. Daniel K. Brown. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Tufts College. He has made good attainments in the knowledge that is taught in

the schools, but made his first trial of patience and skill as a private teacher in this school. In the active energy of the teacher, and in the awakened interest of the scholars, at the commencement of the term, we saw indication of a prosperous school. His instruction, we think, was thoroughly enforced by good illustrations. In Geography, by the use of maps, and in other branches by skillful inventions. There was progress in the school; and, in some of the more advanced classes, we think there was good progress. But in a school like this, too much work is required of one teacher. There are so many different branches of study, and so many classes requiring attention, that the younger part of the school can have but a very brief space of time devoted to them. They do absolutely need the discipline, the faithful instruction of a teacher whose kind sympathy will secure their confidence and inspire them with the love of improvement. If the district does not contain numbers and material sufficient for a graded school at present, may it not be better to make it a divided school. Let the younger portion have only one term in a year, under such instruction as they need, and their advancement may be more manifest. In Algebra, 2; Geometry, 2, Physics 10; Book-keeping, 1; Rhetoric, 4; Latin, 1. On Roll of Honor, 16.

Whole number of scholars in the schools during the year, 294. Whole number of boys, 145; whole number of girls, 149. The amount raised by town tax for schools, \$1,067.50. The whole amount appropriated for their support during the year, \$1,945.54. The amount appropriated for each scholar, \$6.65. There has been no change in the text-books during the year, except in a speller. Worcester's New Pronouncing Spelling-Book has been introduced. A change in the Geography now in use has been regarded as desirable, and it is thought that Harper's geographies may be

found the best exchange. In a few instances Harper's geography has been obtained. But we leave this to the direction of our successors. There is great need of improvements in some of our school-houses. Why should they not be kept well painted, and made neat and pleasant as the family home, and be supplied with useful apparatus? We have but one school now provided a globe and a set of outline maps. The teachers in two schools furnished themselves with globes and with Unabridged Dictionaries. Our Legislature at its last session passed an act, allowing one-fifth of the Literary Fund to be appropriated for school apparatus, including Dictionaries. This serves to keep in mind a need of the schools, but is not quite as generous as the Wisconsin legislature. They have just passed an act directing the State Superintendent to purchase 600 Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries to supply that number of the public schools; the other districts had been supplied by previous legislation.

The general advancement of the schools during the year has been creditable. The teachers have been reminded, by the book of good Morals and Manners, of the importance of combining in their teaching, good moral instruction. In several schools, that book furnished an interesting exercise at the close of a term. It has been used in all the schools for occasional reading and counsel. We have had some earnest teachers, whose instruction and example have had an elevating influence. There have indeed been great improvements in the methods of teaching and in the text-books provided for the schools; but there has not been devised any patent method that will insure uniform success. It has not been invented for the schools of Quincy, Mass., from which such remarkable progress has been reported, nor for those of New Bedford, which claim to be in advance of Quincy. The secret of success, in such exceptional cases, perhaps, may be found in the earnest work of teachers who have united, with all other good qualifications, their native aptness to teach.

Such teachers make skillful appliances to youthful minds by their own methods, which quicken and invigorate like the rays of the sun upon a well watered garden. Such minds, when developed and matured in knowledge and moral virtue, will attain to the rank of useful stations, and become the ornaments of society. Such teachers are of priceless value. All who are preparing to become teachers, should be reminded that the standard of qualifications is still rising.

As I shall no longer perform the duties of Superintendent of the district schools, I may be allowed to say, with a kind regard for the children and youth I have so often met, that I shall meet them no more in this relation. But I will remember them still for a little time, and will hope well in regard to their future course of life. When I have found evidence that they were becoming good scholars, who were making some wise improvement of their advantages, it has always afforded me pleasure. It has been in my heart to promote their best interests. So far as consistent, it has been my desire to make their path pleasant, and their morning visions cheery, by directing their attention to the present reward of well doing. They have been reminded that their appropriate work at this period of life is to take good care of the active minds which God has given them to be cultivated; and they have been encouraged to do this by the assurance that such minds, when enriched with useful knowledge, and adorned with all that is true and lovely in christian virtue, are destined to shine in the higher life, with the brightness of the stars. And then as we have looked in another direction, they have been reminded of evil devices, which, if not resisted, will frustrate the noble design for which they have been placed in such relations. There are dangers about their path—wicked devices of which they have been admonished.

Could I do it in a few brief words, I would reaffirm all that has been said to them by committees and teachers and parents, to give good heed to moral and reli-

gious instructions. As they are pressing forward to take the place of the generation that is passing away, and to commence a new art in the drama of life, I know full well that a demand will be made upon them for good intellectual attainments. There will be a demand, too, for character, for honesty, for upright integrity. This demand has already been made; it has been repeated amid humiliating disclosures in civil relations and business transactions where confidence has so often been betrayed by treachery and fraud. The recruits required to fill the broken ranks must come from the schools. Can they be furnished, well armed, in full supply? With some knowledge of the past—believing as we do that the schools have been robbed of some of their treasures and some of their brightest ornaments by evil devices and artful foes, we have been accustomed to speak of the temptations that surround the path of youth, and have cautioned them against the habit of smoking and chewing a poisonous weed. In one district the children have been encouraged by a kind friend to adopt a pledge recently, that they will never use such things. And is it true that this one article among the narcotics, that is kept burning all over the land, and that is filling it with smoke, costs the nation more than the bread which feeds the nation? And for what good purpose? Tell us not that it cures all manner of diseases. It confirms a worse than useless habit, that is more difficult to conquer than some tyrants.

We have not ceased to give some timely warnings in regard to the beginnings of evil that are liable to result in habits of intemperance. Such cautions have been as truly needed as they have been kindly intended. They are still needed and ought to be given in the schools, and everywhere in the various relations in which they will reach youthful minds. By the various temperance agencies that have been so successfully employed, the evils of intemperance have been held in check and partially removed from many communities; but the unvanquished foe has strong intrenchments.

We have had reports recently of a partial famine that prevails on the other side of the Atlantic, in Ireland. One who has witnessed its ravages describes them as terrible. Some children suffer and die for the want of food. Philanthropists and kind benefactors are hastening to supply the wants of the perishing and stay such ravages. This is well. But what are these ravages of famine, when contrasted with the ravages of intemperance? Add to them those occasioned by war and pestilence, and, dreadful as they are when reviewed in the history of past ages, they are surpassed by the evils of intemperance. Intemperance has inspired the demon of war with maddening cruelty, and added a double destruction to pestilence and famine, and become the instigator of all kinds of evil, the earth over. In the good time coming, this evil is to be destroyed, and his desolating ravages will cease. The good work in this cause, so well sustained the past year, must go on. Let the temperance forces hold the fort they have gained, and advance to greater conquests. Their numbers are increasing. In some of the state legislatures there is an attempt made to obtain an act in favor of female suffrage in the cause of temperance. Whether this would make females more efficient helpers in this cause, we may not yet be able to decide; but that there is room enough in which they can perform a very important and honorable work in this good enterprise, we are fully assured. Wives, mothers and daughters may hasten to the rescue of those to whom they sustain the most endearing relations. None need want for a higher commission. They are sustained by the example of honorable women. This example commences in the highest position sustained in the government of the nation, and descends through all the ranks of society. Who has made any right estimate of what has been accomplished by those heroic women whose fortitude has been found invincible amid the false predictions and frowns and reproaches with which they have been assailed. Their influence is extending; it is needed everywhere. There is work for females in our community. The schools ought not to furnish any more victims for the deadly foe, who is sustained by an unholy traffic, and the use of intoxicating drink. The tide of evil influences in some direction is flowing in. The signals must be kept up, and the warnings repeated kindly, but with louder tones. In regard to the young men and younger boys, who go to saloons and other places to sip cider, ale, and wine, we

certainly feel some solicitude. There are such places in our communities. Some of them are liable to get their passage upon the wrong train, and go down amidst the wreck and ruin of the dark valley.

Let teachers and parents, by timely care, convince them that those who are deceived by the use of strong drink are not wise. They may be saved from that ruin. Our high authority for such instruction is derived from that one book, the Bible, which has so long been received as a standard text book. By an agency under the control of a foreign power it has been marked here, as it has been marked at Rome, for an unsafe book. But we are still assured that the Bible can never be thrown out of the public schools. That agency to which we have referred may try inventions to interrupt their successful operations; of this we have been admonished by some recent developments, but no Jesuitical artifice, we trust, will secure for them the control which they are seeking to gain. May the schools be preserved from such a foe and from all other evil devices!

They have conferred many blessings during past years; they are sustained now in a state of comparative prosperity, but they have not done during past years—they are not now doing—what they ought to accomplish for the rising generations. At this wonderful age when the great interests of education are regarded with so much favor, when the prospect of a more rapid advancement is so bright in the outlook, and the faithful toilers seem to be coming up in sight of the promised land, when, too, those youthful adventurers are so soon to become actors in the most responsible relations, at such a crisis, let me ask, Shall the schools for which I have attempted to negotiate fail to meet the demands that will be made upon them? I have sought, with some anxious care, to promote their interests, but am conscious that I have come far short of a full discharge of such responsible duties. There are some kind friends of education in our community who have performed some generous acts in behalf of the schools. Their influence has been life-giving, but they greatly need a more general and kind co-operation of parents and citizens throughout the town. Next to the family homes the schools have a claim to a paternal kindness, and to a generous liberality. Some, it is thought, lose their interest in the schools because they have no children in them; but have they no interests that may be affected by such neg-

lect? We assure you that there are interests involved in a prosperous state of the schools, and of religious ordinances, that are more than paramount to all other interests of the town. They are worthy of the constant regard and the generous patronage of all good citizens. They are, too, worthy of a deeper interest on the part of parents. Let them renew their visits and perform a duty too much neglected, and it will have a reanimating influence upon teachers and scholars. Good teachers sometimes get involved in a complication of trials, when they may need a few kind words rather than too much fault-finding. Parents should learn this by some personal inspection. Indifference and neglect will have disastrous results. If the fields, amid the hills and valleys around us, which at some seasons look so verdant and flourishing, should be neglected by their cultivators, they would soon bear marks of decay, and the expectations of a joyous harvest would be cut off. Just as truly will indifference and neglect bring a blight over the schools and over the whole community. The school-houses will bear darker shades of decay. The schools will languish, and the high hopes that are centered in them will be disappointed; but this is not in accordance with the spirit of the age. It will not be allowed.

Let there be awakened in the minds of all a deeper conviction of the importance of these great interests; let the schools be intrusted to the care of responsible committees and faithful teachers, and advanced to a higher degree of prosperity, and let the ordinances of religion be well sustained and duly observed, and they will confer the richest blessings on the whole community.

NATHANIEL BARKER,
Superintending School Committee.

Wakefield, March 16, 1880.



